

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 546, Vol. XI.]

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1880.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.
• WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

We desire to intimate that in order to meet the growing exigencies of our business, we have lately built substantial stone additions to our former premises.

At the urgent request of our numerous customers, we have added to our other branches of business, that of

DRAPERY, CROCKERY, & IRONMONGERY.

We would further notify that, having engaged a Buyer in connection with our business to select special lines consigned from the Home and Melbourne markets, we will in future be in a position to offer such superior advantages to our customers as will not fail to ensure a continuance of their liberal patronage, and, more especially, will command the attention and confidence of the Trade, Runholders, and Large Buyers.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.

Our GROCERY STOCK comprises:

Teas, of excellent flavour, in chests, half-chests, and boxes	Candles : best brands
Coffees, from the pure bean, ground on the premises	Soap : treble crown, blue mottled, household, scented in bars, cakes, and boxes
Cocoa, Chocolate, of the best brands	Vestas, by approved makers
Sugars : crystals of every shade, and crushed loaf	Salt : table, fine, and coarse
Bacon, Cheese, Butter : weekly supplies from the best dairies	Raisins : Muscatels, Sultanas, and Elemes
Jams, Jellies, and Pickles	Oils : salad, castor, and kerosene
Sauces : Lea and Perrins, Mushroom, Nabob, and assorted	

TOBACCOES.

Imperial, Aromatic, cable-twist—superior Cameron's celebrated brands—Havelock, Golden Bar, Venus tens	Water Lily, Over the Water, navy sixes Cut Tobaccos, in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound tins, and in bulk.
Barrett's Twist, in quarter-tierces and boxes.	

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Brandies : Hennessy's, Associated Vineyard, Martell's, in bulk and case	Moselle : No. 2
Whiskies : Old Glenury, Islay, Longjohn's, in bulk and case	Hock : Gold Leaf
Rum : Lemon Hart's	Ginger Wine, in bulk and case
Port : Fine old Offley's, six grape	Ales : Tennent's, Younger's, and Colonial.
Sherry : Gonzola, six diamond	Porter : Blood's, Byass's, Guiness's, and Colonial
Gin : JDKZ Geneva, Nectar, and Kummell	Cordials : assorted
Old Tom : Burnett's, Bernard's	Sarsaparilla : Singleton's, Townsend's
Claret : St. Julien's	Bitters : Selner's, Stoughton's

IRONMONGERY STOCK consists of

Blasting powder and fuse	Billies and pannikins
Gunpowder, caps, and shot	Tea-kettles, iron and tin
Long and short handled shovels	Galvanised iron buckets and tubs
Spades, sluice forks	Iron boilers
Picks and pickhandles	Enamelled and tinned stew and saucepans
Gold dishes, hose-pipes	Axes and axe-handles
Drills and drilling hammers	Nails, cut and wrought
Manilla and flax ropes	Tacks, clout and American cut
White lead, castor, boiled, and colza oils	Garden rakes, hoes, and spades
Galvanised and corrugated iron	Cutlery, a large assortment
Stoves and piping	Carpenters' tools of every description.

CANVAS, SADDLERY, AND BRUSHWARE.

HOLT'S SEWING MACHINES : CABINET AND HAND.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Suits : silk-mixture, Galatea, Paget, sac Boys' do.	Dress materials : winceys, French merinos, all-wool plaids, prints
Trousers and Vests : Mosgiel, silk-mixed, tweed, doeskin	Flannels ; Calicos, bleached and unbleached
Shirts : white dress, crimpans, Scotch twill, tweed	Blankets, rugs, quilts.
Pants and undershirts, in flannel, lamb's-wool, merino, and cotton	Table-covers, bed and toilet-covers.
Hosiery and hats	Cocoa and felt mattings

BOOTS & SHOES.

Boots : men's elastic-sides, watertights, half-Wellingtons ; Hayward and North British Gum Boot Women's and children's Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in calf, kid, and cashmere.

N.B.—All goods in this department are marked at low prices.

CROCKERYWARE.

Breakfast, dinner, and bedroom sets complete	China, glass, and earthenware goods of every description
Lamps : parlour, hanging, bracket	

FILTERS, VASES, AND LUSTRES.

FANCY GOODS.

Electro-plated Britannia-metal tea and coffee pots ; meerschaum and briar pipes—a choice selection ; patent medicines ; stationery ; perfumery.

COLONIAL PRODUCE : Wheat, Oats, Chaff, Pollard, and Potatoes.

D. A. J. & Co. have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Butel Bros.' superior silk-dressed flour, bran, and pollard ; and are prepared to promptly execute all orders within a radius of sixty miles.—FLOUR GUARANTEED. TERMS LIBERAL.

W. TALBOYS'
CLEARING SALE OF GROCERY.

New Season Tea, 1878-79 (Boxes of 12lb), 2s	Fresh Herrings, 8d per tin.
Cocoa (pound tins), 1s 6d	Lobsters, 10½d per tin
Muscataels, 1s 2d per lb	Salmon, 10½d per tin
Jordan Almonds, 2s 3d per lb	Sardines (half-pound tins), 11d
Eleme, 7½d per lb	Sardines (quarter-pound tins), 7d
Lemon Peel, 1s 5d per lb	Oysters, 7d per tin
Two-crown Soap, 12s per box	Tainsh's Jams, 11d per tin
Three-crown Soap, 14s per box	Figs, 1s per box
Cheese, 10d per lb	Preserved Fruits, 2s.
Hams, 10d per lb	Pickles, 1s per bottle
Kerosene (Noonday), 12s per tin.	Candles 10½d per lb

ABOVE PRICES ARE STRICTLY CASH.

Men's Elastic Sides, Lace-ups and Watertights, Colonial Made, 14s 6d.

A large stock of Ladies' and Children's Kid Boots (Copper Toes), 4s 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

HAVE ON HAND

THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK

OF ANY UP-COUNTRY STORE IN

DRAPERY, BOOTS, IRONMONGERY, CROCKERY
WINES and SPIRITS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

DIRECT FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

A LARGE STOCK OF

FURNITURE AND BUILDING MATERIALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

AGENTS FOR

Robertson & Hallenstein's Celebrated Silk-dressed Wakatip Flour.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF BRAN, POLLARD, AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS ON HAND

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

W. TALBOYS

Having determined to Extend his Premises,

WILL HOLD A

Great Clearing Sale !

OF HIS EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK OF

DRAPERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY,

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.,

EXTENDING OVER ONE MONTH ONLY !

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

W. TALBOYS, LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL.

Cromwell



R.

N O T I C E
The following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the months of April, May and June, 1880, for the Dunstan division of the Otago Goldfields Districts:

Clyde—Every Thursday, excepting the Teviot Court week.

CROMWELL—Every Friday.

ALEXANDRA—Monday, April 5 and 19
" May 3, 17 and 31
" June 14 and 28

[The District Court Office at Alexandra will be open on the above dates for the transaction of business. For the transaction of ordinary business this office will be open every Monday.]

ORANIE—Tuesday, April 6
" May 4
" June 1

[This office will be open for the transaction of ordinary business the Monday preceding each Court day.]

ROXBURGH—Tuesday, April 13
" May 11
" June 8

JACKSON KEDDELL,
Warden and R.M.



CROMWELL ANNUAL RACE MEETING, DECEMBER, 1880.

THE CROMWELL DERBY

A Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each for all acceptors, with 50 sovs added by the Club. Two sovs forfeit. For three-year-olds bred in Vincent, Lake and Maniototo Counties. Derby weights: Colts, 8st 10lbs; Fillies, 8st 5lbs. No allowance for geldings. Second horse to receive 20 per cent. of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Distance, one mile and a half.

Nominations to be sent to the Secretary on or before the 24th day of May next; balance of sweep, £3, to be made good on night of general entry.

Declaration of forfeit to be made to the Secretary on or before Tuesday, the 9th day of November, 1880, or the nominator will be liable for the whole stake.

GEO. JENOUR, Secretary.

K. P R E T S C H.
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paper hangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

E. M U R R E L L,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
Manufacturer in London. As these Watches are made to his own order, bear his name, and specially made to suit the requirements of this district, he can with confidence recommend them to the public both as regards finish and accuracy of adjustment, and as Time-keepers not to be exceeded in the colony.

E. M. has made arrangements for regular supplies, and as he buys for cash he is in a position to defy competition.

A Two Years' Guarantee given with every Watch.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Note the address—

E. MURRELL,
Watch and Clock Maker,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

NOBEL'S PATENT DYNAMITE.

DALGETY, NICHOLS AND CO., Agents for the above Dynamite, beg to call the attention of Contractors, Miners and others, to the great strength of Dynamite, compared with other explosives as shown below:—

Blasting Gelatine, 100.00, Nobel's patent
Nitro Glycerine, 93.36

No. 1 Dynamite, 75.11, Nobel's patent
Lithofracteur of the strongest and best make, 65.69.

The price of Nobel's Dynamite, notwithstanding its greater strength and purity, does not exceed even that of Lithofracteur, viz.:—

1 Case 50 lbs, 2s 9d per lb

5 " " 2s 6d "

10 " " 2s 3d "

Delivery to be taken from Magazine.

DALGETY, NICHOLS, AND CO.

Bond-street, Dunedin.

N.B.—Supplies may be obtained from

D. A. JOLLY & CO., Cromwell.

W. JENKINS, Arrowtown.

Miscellaneous.

R. AND A. J. PARK,
SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS,
SHARE AND MONEY BROKERS,
SAVINGS BANK BUILDINGS,
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.
Land Office business transacted.

MONEY TO LEND AT CURRENT RATES.

J OHN S MITH
begs to intimate to the Public that he
HAS OPENED

Those

WELL-KNOWN AND COMMODIOUS STABLES
(Late Starkey and Scally's),
And hopes, by attention and civility, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

BUGGIES & SADDLE HORSES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

HORSES BROKEN IN, &c.

P. BUTTEL & CO.'S
FLOUR MILLS,
NEAR ARROWTOWN,
Supply First-class

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR, BRAN AND POLLARD.

GRISTING DONE AT CURRENT RATES.

Country orders executed with care and dispatch. An excellent sample of flour guaranteed cannot be excelled in the Colony.

V INCENT FLOUR MILL,
OPHIR.

J. C. JONES

Begs to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts that, having now completed the above Flour Mill, which he has fitted up with machinery on the most improved principle, he is prepared to supply

SILK-DRESSED FLOUR
of the best quality; also, Bran and Pollard.

Gristing at Current Rates.

J. C. JONES.

W AKATIP FLOUR & OATMEAL
MILLS, LAKE HAYES.

ROBERT GILMOUR - PROPRIETOR.

The Proprietor begs to announce to the public that, owing to the increased demand for Oatmeal, he has now completed considerable improvements on his oatmeal machinery, and is prepared to supply a first-class article at a most reasonable rate.

R.G.'s Mill being under the management of a Miller of wide experience, the public can depend upon a Constant Supply of Flour of the best quality, and can offer it at as cheap a rate and upon as reasonable terms as any in the district.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

N O T I C E
On and after this date, POISON will be LAID for DOGS and RABBITS on Mount Pisa and Queensberry Runs.

H. F. WILLMOTT,

Manager.

Mount Pisa Station, April 2, 1880.

N O T I C E

A number of useless Curs are allowed to prowl about on Kawarau Station by their owners. This is to give them warning that POISON will be laid wherever they are most likely to get it.

JAMES COWAN.

October, 1877.

T HE AUSTRALIAN LITHOFRAC-
TEUR AND DYNAMITE CO.
(KREBS' PATENT.)

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.,
Having accepted the above Company's Agency or New Zealand, direct the attention of Railway and other Contractors, Miners, and Quarrymen to the enormous advantages derived from the use of these STRONGEST EXPLOSIVES MANUFACTURED.

For Mining, Quarrying, Blasting in hard or soft rock, and for Submarine Works (Krebs' Patent being the only manufacture insoluble) it is invaluable.

The SUPERIOR STRENGTH of these COLONIAL EXPLOSIVES has been proved by experts to be 15 to 20 per cent. stronger than any imported Dynamite, while the present price renders it cheaper than blasting powder.

Price—1 case, 2s 9d per lb.
5 " " 2s 6d "
10 " " 2s 3d "

Delivery from magazine payable by purchaser.

ARTHUR BRISCOE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERS AND
IRON MERCHANTS,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cromwell

S WAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER . . . Proprietor.

The Proprietor is now prepared to supply his unrivalled XXXX ALES in any quantity, delivered throughout the District.

Orders left at the Commercial Hotel, Cromwell, or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to.

G. W. GOODGER.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND
General

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,

Begs to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that he has removed to

QUARTZVILLE,

where he hopes, by strict attention to business and reasonable charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

CROMWELL

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
MELMORE STREET.

ROBERT WISHART,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, MACHINIST,
&c.

Every description of work in connection with Mining and Farming Tools and Machinery made and repaired on the premises.

Good Workmanship guaranteed at Reasonable Prices.

R. W. begs to intimate to the public generally that he has gone to the expense of fitting up a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS, being the first introduced up-country; and in this branch he will guarantee to give every satisfaction.

Horses shod on the latest and most-approved principle.

Light shoes 10s.
Draught do. 16s.

N.B.—A large supply of Slesinger's Horse and Cattle Medicines on hand.

I MPORTANT TO WAGONERS, FARMERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

NEW VETERINARY & SHOEING FORGE.

JAMES RICHARDS,

GENERAL BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

Having removed to the premises recently occupied by R. Wishart (adjoining Bank of New Zealand), begs to inform the public that he is in a position to execute every class of work in a most satisfactory manner at reasonable prices.

In the Veterinary and Shoeing Department the advertiser has considerable experience, and in these branches can guarantee to suit those who favor him with their patronage.

Horses carefully and skilfully treated for all complaints.

Note the Address—

MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL,

Adjoining the Bank of New Zealand.

S HERWOOD AND WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS, AND GENERAL

STOREKEEPERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

Having completed their arrangements for the regular consignment of Goods suitable to the market, Sherwood and Wright have pleasure in intimating that they have now on hand, and constantly arriving, full supplies of

WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND

FAMILY GROCERIES

of the very best quality obtainable, and which will be found to compare most favorably as to price with those of any establishment on the Goldfields.

The Stock comprises every class of goods in above line, so that it is unnecessary to give a detailed list.

Messrs Sherwood and Wright have made arrangements for a constant supply of

FLOUR, BRAN, POLLARD, AND GENERAL

PRODUCE

of the finest quality from the Wakatipu Mills. In this line the firm can offer special value.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

FAMILIES REGULARLY WAITED UPON.

S. & W. desire specially to state that they have entered into arrangements for the regular supply to them of

DAIRY PRODUCE

from one of the finest farms on the Taieri, an advantage which they feel sure their customers will fully appreciate.

DAIRY PRODUCE

from one of the finest farms on the Taieri, an advantage which they feel sure their customers will fully appreciate.

Insurance Companies.

N ORWICH UNION FIRE INSUR-
ANCE SOCIETY.

RISKS TAKEN ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Melmore-Street, Cromwell.

[ESTABLISHED, 1859.]

N EW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.

Accepts Fire Risks on every description property, at lowest rates.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
Agent, Cromwell.

C O B B A N D C O .'S
LIVERY STABLES,
LAWRENCE,

Will now be under the personal supervision of Mr Craig.

H ORSES & BUGGIES ALWAYS ON HIRE.

Horses Broken to Saddle and Harness.

H. CRAIG & Co.,
Proprietors.

C ENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

E. LYONS begs to notify the inhabitants of Cromwell and District that he has OPENED a REGISTRY OFFICE in conjunction with his Fruiterer's Business in Dunedin.

Hotelkeepers, station owners and others can rely upon obtaining suitable Servants of every description.

E. LYONS

(Late J. B. L. Luke),

COMMISSION, LAND & ESTATE AGENT,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

K AWARAU COAL PIT,
BANNOCKBURN.

Hotels.

KIRTEBURN HOTEL,
ROARING MEG.

T. GORMAN Proprietor.

The travelling public will find every comfort and accommodation at this hostelry.

Wines, Beer, and Spirits of best brands.

J OHN M A R S H,
BRIDGE HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

VALUE FOR MONEY.

VICTORIA BRIDGE HOTEL.

J. M'CORMICK Proprietor.

The above well-known Hotel (late Edwards') has undergone a thorough renovation at the hands of the present proprietor, and is now second to no house on the main road from Cromwell to Queenstown.

' Travellers may rest assured that they will receive every attention at the above Hotel.

The excellent range of STONE STABLES is under the charge of an experienced Groom. Horses will therefore secure every attention.

B ANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock

* The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

JAMES STUART,
(Late of the Ferry Hotel, Bannockburn,) Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping the best Wines and Spirits, to merit a share of public patronage.

A first-class table kept, and superior eight-stall stone stable, replete with every convenience for Travellers. Unsurpassed in the District.

N.B.—The nearest Hotel to the Court-house.

C RITERION HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

HENRY TOHILL, Proprietor.

H. TOHILL begs to inform the Travelling Public that this Hotel possesses every convenience, and trusts, by strict attention to the comfort of Travellers and the Public generally, to merit their patronage.

PRIVATE PARLOR AND BEDROOMS.

Large and commodious Billiard Room and Alcock's Prize Table.

THE BEST OF WINES, SPIRITS AND BEER ONLY KEPT.

The Culinary Department Specially attended to.

GOOD STABLING.

P ORT PHILIP HOTEL,
SUNDERLAND STREET, CLYDE.

JOHN COX, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation; and J. C. begs to inform the Travelling Public that, to suit the times, he has determined on reducing the charges, which, from date, will be as follows:

Stabling, per night ... 6s.
Single Feed ... 2s
Meals and Bed, each ... 2s
Board and Lodging, per week 30s
Board only ... 20s

The Stables attached to the Hotel comprise, besides Stalls, Eight Loose Boxes. An efficient Groom always in attendance, and only the best of Provender kept.

Cobb and Co.'s coaches arrive and depart from this Hotel.

THE BEST BRANDS OF SPIRITS, WINES, AND BEERS.

N.B.—A Private Cottage for Families, containing all the comforts of a home.

Hotel.

B ALLARAT HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

Mrs G. B. BOND, Proprietress.

The above Hotel is replete with every convenience and comfort, rendering it eminently suitable for the travelling public, while permanent boarders will find all the comforts of a home.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

Efficiently managed.

Prize Billiard Table, with all accessories and careful attendance.

Cromwell

E. M'CAFFREY,
PRACTICAL STONEWORKER AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
QUEENSTOWN.

Monuments, Headstones, Memorial Crosses and Tablets cut to any design.

Stone for Building and Coping supplied according to agreement.

Pillars, suitable for any kind of large building, from 1ft to 20ft lengths, any thickness.

* The above can be highly polished.

E. M'CAFFREY would beg to call particular attention to the stone, as the most eminent geologists at the Sydney Exhibition have pronounced the same to be imperishable, having a fine grain and capable of sustaining the finest ornamental work, which cannot be excelled in any part of the world. It is of a bright yellow color, which shows its brilliant nature.

Before building send for a sample of his stone, which will be forwarded per return of post.

Address:

E. M'CAFFREY,
QUEENSTOWN.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY.

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.



R. AND W. OLDS,
FAMILY BUTCHERS,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,

In thanking householders of the town and district of Cromwell for the liberal patronage conferred upon them since starting business, desire to say that they have entered into such arrangements as will enable them to continue to supply their Customers with Beef, Mutton, Pork and other articles in the trade of the very best quality.

SMALL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Families and Hotels waited upon daily.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

* Families waited on for orders, and Bread regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

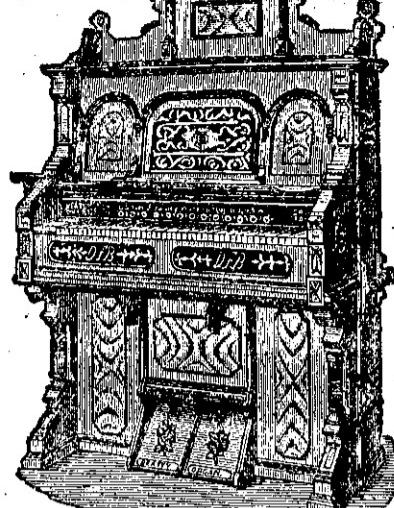
T HOMAS FOOT,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
MELMORE TERRACE,
C R O M W E L L .

Choice Selection of Tweeds on hand.

BEATTY

A 13 Stop Organ
ONLY \$97

15 DAYS TEST TRIAL

**J. SOLOMON**

IS NOW DISPLAYING HIS

NEW STOCK
OF
AUTUMN & WINTER
DRAPERY, CLOTHING
AND BOOTS.

Personally selected by himself in Dunedin, and purchased, a bargain, for Cash. Consequently he is in a position to Sell Cheaper than any other house in Cromwell.

HE MEANS SELLING CHEAPER THAN EVER THIS SEASON!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats
Ladies' and Maids' Seal Hats
Ladies' and Children's Jackets
Ladies' and Children's Ulsters
Ladies' and Children's Muffs and Capes
Ladies' Shawls Lace Sets
Collars and Cuffs Ribbons
Pompadour Scarfs Gloves

And the finest Assortment of

LADIES' COSTUMES
(ALL COLORS)

That ever came into Cromwell!

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF
WOOL GOODS,

Suitable for the Winter Season for both Ladies and Children.

NEW BLANKETS—Mosgiel and Kaiapoi
NEW WINCEYS NEW CALICOES
NEW MERINOS NEW YARNS
NEW TARTANS NEW FLANNELS
NEW FINGERINGS.

AND AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

NEW GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON!!

LARGE STOCK OF
MEN'S YOUTHS' & BOYS' CLOTHING.
Flannels, Pants, Half-hose, Hats, Ties, Scarfs, &c., &c.

The Largest and Best-assorted

STOCK OF BOOTS

In the district. For Ladies', Gentlemen's, Youths, Maids' and Children's, and for price,

J. S. DEFIES COMPETITION!

SADDLES BRIDLES
SADDLE STRAPS MARTINGALES
WHIPS SPURS VALISES.

FANCY GOODS
PATENT MEDICINES
BOOKS—LARGE ASSORTMENT
AND JEWELRY.

J. S. has the name for selling Cheaper than any Storekeeper in the district. He trusts the Public will favor him with a call, and prove the fact.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS!

J. SOLOMON,
OPPOSITE COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

LOOK OUT!

FOR
O. CUMMINS.

He will visit the Surrounding Districts regularly with a first-class assorted Stock of Drapery, Clothing, Boots, Fancy Goods, &c., and his instructions are to Sell Cheap. J.S. trusts the public will give him a share of their patronage.

TOBACCO & CIGARS
(Choicest Brands).

N. B.—As the business will be conducted under the immediate supervision of Mr H. Hotop, all those who may favor him with their commands may rely on every attention being paid them.

Prescriptions most carefully dispensed.

Orders received from the Clyde portion of the district will be promptly attended to.

HENRY HOTOP,

Cromwell.

Vinecent County Gazette.

C A U T I O N

Applicants for Water Races and Tail Races are hereby notified that where any such Race crosses or traverses any road, a copy of the application must be sent to the County Clerk in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations made under "The Mines Act, 1877," respecting Water Races, &c.; and no person, whether holding a certificate from the Warden's Court or otherwise, will be permitted to proceed with the construction of a Race across or upon any line of road without having first obtained the approval in writing of the County Engineer.

VINCENT PYKE,
Chairman.Vincent County Offices,
Clyde, April 20th, 1880.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

A Sitting of the Borough Council will be held on FRIDAY, April 30th, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of considering OBJECTIONS to the BURGESS ROLL for 1880-81.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Mayor.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

UNREGISTERED DOGS.

ALL PERSONS within the Borough of Cromwell having Unregistered Dogs will at once be SUMMONED.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

TENDERS will be received at the Town Clerk's office up till Noon on FRIDAY, 30th April, for FORMING and KERBING the FOOT-PATH on the south side of Melmore Terrace, from the Bridge to the Bridge Hotel, and from Murray-street to Achil-street.

Specifications can be seen at my office.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Town Clerk.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

Extraordinary Vacancy for Two Councillors for Bridge Ward.

In Room of Councillors Arndt and Dawkins.

NOMINATIONS for the office of Two COUNCILLORS for Bridge Ward will be received at the Council Chambers, Cromwell, at noon, on THURSDAY, 29th April, 1880.

Dated at Cromwell this 10th day of April, 1880.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Returning Officer for Bridge Ward.

BOROUGH OF CROMWELL.

Extraordinary Vacancy for Councillor for Macandrew Ward.

In Room of Councillor Scott.

NOMINATIONS for the office of COUNCILLOR for Macandrew Ward will be received at the Court House, Cromwell, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1880.

Dated at Cromwell this 19th day of April, 1880.

JAS. MARSHALL,
Returning Officer for Macandrew Ward.

N O T I C E.

In pursuance of the 14th Section of the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, I hereby Give Notice that the Quarterly LICENSING MEETING for the District of Caribrona will be held on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June, 1880, at PEMBROKE, at the hour of Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer or Renewal or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall have been given to me, for the aforesaid district in which the premises in respect of which the application is made are situated respectively.

JAMES FLEMING,
Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,

Arrowtown, April 12th, 1880.

V. R.

Office of Registrar of Elector's,
Clyde, 3rd March, 1880.

FORMS of APPLICATION to be placed on the ELECTORAL ROLL of the Dunstan District can be obtained at this Office;

ARTHUR D. HARVEY,
Registrar of Electors.

V. R.

WANAKA & TARRAS DISTRICTS.

4078 ACRES UNDER DEFERRED PAYMENT, AT 30s PER ACRE.

APPLICATIONS will be received at the Crown Lands Office, Dunedin, or at any Land Office in the Otago Land District, on THURSDAY, 6th May, 1880, for Sections 1 to 7, Block II, Wanaka District, containing from 200 to 319 acres each; and for Sections 1A, Block III, and 3 to 6, 8, 9, and 12, Block IX, Tarras District, containing from 154 to 320 acres each.

J. P. MAITLAND,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands Office,
Dunedin, 5th April, 1880.

V. R.

GOLD-MINING LEASE
CANCELLED.Mines Department,
Wellington, 15th April, 1880.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to pronounce the undermentioned Gold-mining Lease Cancelled, and that the ground is now open for application as if no lease had been applied for:-

JOHN ORSON M'ARDELL AND OTHERS;
16 acres 2 rods and 4 perches,
Section 7, Block II, District of Bannockburn, Otago Gold Fields, No. 470c.

H. A. ATKINSON.

V. R.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE OTAGO GOLDFIELDS, HOLDEN AT CROMWELL.

In the matter of the Debtors and Creditors Act, 1876, and all the amendments thereof; and in the matter of the Bankruptcy of SAMUEL GRAHAM, of Bannockburn, Miner, a Debtor.

Under the provisions of the 46th section of the Debtors and Creditors' Act, I hereby appoint

Mr CHARLES COLCLOUGH, Accountant in Bankruptcy, to act as TRUSTEE in the Estate of Samuel Graham, of Bannockburn, Miner, a Debtor.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1880.

S. MEAD DALGLIESH,

Clerk of District Court.

I, the undersigned, hereby declare my acceptance of the office of Trustee in the above Estate.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1880.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Trustee.

V. R.

NOTE.

In pursuance of the 14th section of the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, I hereby Give Notice that the Quarterly LICENSING MEETING for the Districts of Cromwell Town and Cromwell District will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1880, in the Court-House, Cromwell, at the hour of Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Certificates for such Licenses as are authorised to be granted at the said Meeting of the Licensing Court, and the Transfer or Renewal or Removal of Licenses, of which due notice shall have been given to me, for the aforesaid district in which the premises in respect of which the application is made are situated respectively.

S. MEAD DALGLIESH,

Clerk to Licensing Court.

Office of Clerk to Licensing Court,

Cromwell, April 23rd, 1880.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th May, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the R.W.M.

R. LOUDON,
Secretary.MR SPENCE H. TURTON
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER
IN CROMWELL.

Mr TURTON is prepared to visit Alexandra, Blacks, and other places, when professionally required.

OTAGO BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

A MONSTER BAZAAR and BRUCE AUCTION, with sundry other Entertainments not yet decided on, in aid of the funds of the above Institution, will be Opened on MONDAY, the 31st MAY, and be continued on following days, in the GARRISON HALL. The Ladies, Clergymen, and others in town and country are earnestly invited to co-operate.

R. QUIN, Secretary.

OTAGO BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

As the Committee desire the co-operation of the public in endeavoring to continue the usefulness of the Institution, I will be happy to receive Donations, in Produce or other articles, towards the forthcoming Bazaar, and forward them to Dunedin.

The benevolence of the public cannot be better bestowed than in befriending the weak and aged.

No gift, however small, will be despised.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Mayor.

CROMWELL RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION PARADE will be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8.30 p.m.

A full attendance of members is requested.

D. A. JOLLY,

Lieut. Commanding.

SATURDAY, 15TH MAY, 1880,

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

AT THE TOWN HALL, CROMWELL.

MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD OF FARM! 200 ACRES ON THE CELEBRATED HAWEA BLOCK.

FOUR-ROOMED DWELLING-HOUSE, YARDS, GARDEN, &c., &c.

WITHOUT RESERVE
(Unless previously disposed of privately.)

CHARLES COLCLOUGH, favored with instructions from Mrs COOPER, will sell by public auction, on Saturday, 15th May, at the Town Hall, Cromwell, at 2 p.m.,

THE "BLINKBONNY FARM."

At Hawea Flat, consisting of 200 Acres rich, alluvial soil, 25 acres of which is broken-up and fenced with wire and top-rail.

FOUR-ROOMED DWELLING-HOUSE,

with attachments.

YARDS, SHEDS, &c.

Well-Stocked FRUIT GARDEN, surrounded by trees,

The whole being one of the most desirable properties in the district, either as an investment or for settlement,

TERMS AT SALE.

For private purchase, particulars can be obtained from

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,

Auctioneer.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the property and satisfy themselves of the superior quality of the land, and its adaptability for the production of heavy grain crops.

BOROUGH OF ARROWTOWN.

BURGESS LISTS, 1880-81.

I HEREBY APPOINT FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1880, at 7.30 p.m., for the Sitting of the Borough Council of Arrowtown, at which to Hear and Determine all CLAIMS and OBJECTIONS in the matter of the BURGESS LISTS for Arrow, Bush, and Camp Wards, for 1880-81.

WM. JENKINS,

Mayor.

Council Chambers,
Arrowtown, 22nd April, 1880.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

On account of a Dissolution of Partnership between Kum Goon Fong and Co., Storekeepers, Nevis, the following Property is For Sale by private treaty:-

LARGE BUILDING (wood and iron) used as Store and Dwelling, five rooms.

Three-Staled STABLE, GARDEN and PADDOCK.

Five USEFUL HORSES and Three FOALS.

Also,
Large Fire-proof SAFE.

For particulars, apply to Mong Chong, on the premises, Nevis.

PIPECLAY SLUDGE CHANNEL CO. (LIMITED).

An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the SCHOOL-HOUSE, Bannockburn on FRIDAY, the 21st day of May, 1880, at 8 p.m.

Business: To make a Call to the amount the Directors may see requisite.

JAS. MARSHALL,

Manager.

STAR OF THE EAST QUARTZ-MINING COMPANY (REGISTERED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at Union Chambers, No. 67, Princes-street, Dunedin, on the 29th day of April, 1880, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, that is to say:

To Appoint Directors of the said Company. And all Shareholders are hereby requested to attend at the time and place aforesaid.

Dated at the registered Office of the Company this 12th day of April, 1880.

JAS. MARSHALL,

Manager.

DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

MR. NEWTON

Will Shortly Appear in Cromwell with his ELEGANT AND UNRIVALLED DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT!

Particulars in a future issue.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1880.

We briefly in an article last week recapitulated the reasons adduced for the withdrawal of the subsidies from the several local bodies, and promised some comments thereupon. "It would create a less costly and extravagant system of management," asserts the Premier. There is no doubt it would, and were this the only object to be attained it is doubtful whether the ratepayers would not approve of the proposed check. It would not be true to say these local bodies are economically managed; on the contrary, several of the county councils and municipalities are examples of extravagance, rejoicing in high-paid chairmen, engineers, road inspectors, clerks, etc. These often eat up the whole of the rates collected, and if it were not for the £ for £ subsidy, such costly staffs could not be sustained. Already the threatened withdrawal of these subsidies has set some of the local bodies eagerly to work to reduce expenses. The Wellington bodies in this respect seem the most determined to retrench. The municipal council of that city receives £10,000 subsidy on rates, and it has not only passed a resolution to reduce expenditure by that amount, but has already effected a part of it to the extent of £3,000.

This local body, being so near "head-quarters," appears therefore to have some sound reasons for believing that the proposed withdrawal will become a matter of fact. Again, there is the question, from what date shall any such change (if carried) take place. A comparatively long warning has been given to "set your house in order," and to many of the "smaller fry" it may prove a funeral ceremony. Then again, to be of any value, the retrenchment is required to take effect almost immediately—the Treasurer indicated 31st March last. That "it will give increased security to the public creditor," and "would eliminate from the public account of the colony a variable and troublesome charge," is another assertion of Major ATKINSON. We do not for one moment accept the statement that "the system operates unfavorably to our public credit." Believing that this is only a plausible theory thrown into the scale as a make-weight, we may safely let it stand for what it is worth. The argument requires no reply.

That "it will be the cause of a confederation of local bodies or a merging of one into the other," is perfectly true, and upon that ground by itself the policy could not be objected to. Our own county had at one time three municipalities in it; one has gone, and two remain. Lake County has also two similar bodies; but both that county and our own are relieved from the presence of a third and conflicting local body, namely, road boards. Whether subsidies are withdrawn or not, the amalgamation of some of these bodies has become necessary—especially in the case of road boards and counties. One must go under any circumstances, and if there is anything practical in the Colonial Treasurer's speech, apart from that indicated above, it is in this direction we shall find it. It may, then, safely be concluded that it is the counties, with "their works of magnitude," that will go overboard. Several reasons favor this conclusion. The counties fail in the North Island as a rule. This is partly owing to the existence of the three forms of local self-government, and the same remark is also equally applicable to those on the West Coast of this Island, and in the Nelson and Marlborough provincial districts. In Canterbury the evil is also felt; but there the majority of the counties and the road boards are "well in." Then the road boards are smaller local bodies, and are really the more acceptable body to the country taxpayer, as they are more under his immediate control, and *per se* pay closer attention to his requirements. This feeling rules more generally than is imagined to be the case, in both the Otago and Southland Districts. A plebiscite would, we think, give a large majority for their continuance as against the county system. Municipalities will exist or not in the end, according to public requirements. Centres of population demand other treatment than the mere gifts of roads and streets. They have sewerage, drainage, water, lighting, health, and a dozen other duties to attend to, and people resident in towns are themselves the best judges as to the necessity for their continued existence, or even creation.

There can be no doubt the Premier's remarks show clearly that, so far as the present Ministry is concerned, the subsidy system is a doomed one. We do not, however, agree with the premises adduced. We do admit that many of the smaller municipal institutions owe their vitality to the grant-in-aid received from the colonial exchequer; but to effect a cure of the evil by withdrawing assistance from other bodies moving in a larger orbit, and doing a public good, seems to us anything but a wise line of public conduct. We therefore protest, for this reason, against the wholesale policy of the Cabinet in this direction. The Colonial Treasurer's remarks savor of the spirit, "Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?" But behind all these reasons, one or two of which have some force in them, is another more powerful one. Property holders have always been opposed to local taxation, and especially the lessees of Crown Lands and large land-owners. The farmers, except for local roads, object to this class of taxation. The present Government, if they represent anything definitely, represent this feeling. The property tax covers and includes interests that the local bodies also levy rates upon, more especially the county councils. Already in Southland the County Council of that name has been petitioned to forgo the collection of this year's rates, and in many quarters complaints arise that direct taxation from local bodies is becoming burdensome. If an education tax is added, or the property tax increased, the outcry is capable of being made a strong one. The wire-pullers, however, don't like to appear as yet too prominently. The withdrawal of subsidies would have the effect for the nonce of crippling some local bodies, but in one shape or another taxation must fall upon all. If, however, the Government relieve, for their own purposes, the counties from a large expenditure upon works of magnitude, and continue the system, a very great amendment must follow. Their taxing powers will be reduced for one thing, and their sphere of usefulness limited in many ways. They may be called counties in name, but they will cease to perform the functions attached to counties. Shorn of taxing powers, of other sources of revenue, such as land, the sweeping away of the gold duty, etc., they would become mere parochial committees, with only a slight extension of road board powers.

We shall not pursue the subject further. We have fairly attempted, with a limited space at our disposal, to bring before the up-country ratepayers a most important subject, and have written enough to induce the most stolid of residents to think over the matter. Inclined to give the present Ministry a fair trial in their difficult position, we cannot, in this branch of their policy, follow them to the extent the Colonial Treasurer points out. The system of subsidising is so equitable, the collections of the consolidated revenue spread over so large a surface, and the redistribution of it again through local bodies flowing over so great a field with generally beneficial results, that we cannot, under these circumstance, approve of its abolition. Pressure to produce amalgamation, and the removal of useless branches, we admit is necessary, but further we do not go. We trust that some united action may be taken, for, however sorely pressed the Government may be to make ends meet, there are other sources of retrenchment open rather than that of pulling down the fabric which has cost such efforts to rear, and has been built after many a hard struggle.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

DUNEDIN, April 27, 10.55 a.m.

The *Daily Times* states that no *nolle prosequi* will be entered in Butler's case, but if sufficient new evidence is forthcoming it will go to trial next session. The knife found outside Dewar's house, and which, according to the theory of the prosecution, was used to open the sitting-room window, has been identified as the property of Baxter, of the Pier Hotel. It was missed from the hotel on the Monday morning following the murder, and is believed to have been in use on the previous Saturday. A fresh circumstance regarding the whereabouts of Butler between the Saturday night and Sunday morning of the murder has also come to light. A lad going home on Sunday morning about half-past one saw a man standing opposite Dewar's house, and the lad has identified Butler as the man.

Rees, solicitor, has issued a writ claiming £1000 damages against Price, the Magistrate at Gisborne, who recently fined Rees £1 for contempt of Court.

An attempt has been made to burn down the municipal offices at Napier. The messenger on arriving found them in flames, but the fire was soon got under. A gallon of kerosene was found spilt over the place. Suspicion fell on Shaw, the rate collector, who was the most active person in trying to account for the fire. It now transpires that Shaw is a considerable defaulter in his accounts.

Te Ngapka, the Maori King's secretary, is now in Auckland to see Bryce.

LATEST BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 25.

Tenders for the Oamaru loan of £80,000 have been opened. £76,000 were offered from £96 to £101 5s, the balance at £96.

New Zealand securities are unchanged.

Australian and New Zealand breadstuffs remain at last quotations.

At the wool auctions, 11,700 bales have been offered, making a total of 52,200 bales catalogued since opening. Prices are firm, and active demand is again shown.

It is rumored that Fitzroy Kelly, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, will be raised to the Peerage, and be succeeded by Holker, Attorney-General.

The *Morning Post* expresses its approval of Services' programme, and believes that when the finances of Victoria are improved, a policy in the direction of free trade may be adopted.

The contest for Cork was an exciting one. Colonel Coulthurst and Mr Wm. Shaw (the former members), both Home Rulers, were both supported by the bishops and 100 priests, and were returned by a large majority, beating Kettle (a Parnellite candidate). Tarnell has been elected for three seats.

Prince Leopold is created Duke of Albany.

A compromise has been effected in the Bagot will case, the mother and minor receiving £33,000 and their law costs.

Charles Kyle, Dean of Salisbury, has been created Bishop of Liverpool.

Abdul Rahman claims to be recognised as Amir of Afghanistan.

A difficulty has arisen between Portugal and China; Russia supports Portugal. The British and Russian envoys at Pekin are acting in concert.

It is reported that an unsuccessful attempt has been made to poison the Emperor of Russia.

The Times, *Daily News* and *Daily Telegraph* have published special articles on the Australian Colonies, with a view of awakening public interest in the development of colonial produce.

Twenty-seven addresses from Bulgaria have been presented to Gladstone.

Renewed applications have been made to the British Commission on behalf of America and France for increased space at the Melbourne International Exhibition.

Dr Lyon Playfair has been re-elected for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews.

A telegram from San Francisco states that on Saturday last a terrific explosion occurred in the town of Berkley, California, by which a gunpowder manufactory was blown up. 30 persons were killed and a large number seriously injured. The disaster was caused by the negligence of one of the employees.

The town of Marshfield, State of Missouri, has been totally destroyed by a hurricane. The roofs took fire during the gale, and increased the terrors of the situation. Thousands have been left homeless.

European statesmen look upon the result

of the general elections as an indication that England returns to her old policy of isolation.

LATEST.

THE NEW BRITISH CABINET.

Gladstone, Premier; Granville, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Hartington, Secretary for India; Fosbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty; Selborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Childers, Minister of War; Forster, Irish Secretary; Kimberley, Colonial Secretary.

The electoral rolls for the several ridings of Vincent County are now open for inspection.

A notice of some importance to miners will be found in our advertising columns under the head "County Gazette."

A Government inspection of the Cromwell Volunteers will take place to-morrow evening. The place of muster is the Town Hall, and the hour half-past eight o'clock.

Major-General Davidson, who has been suffering severely from fever and ague for some time past, and confined to bed at Invercargill, is now rapidly improving.

Dr. Lemon, Superintendent of New Zealand Telegraphs, accompanied by Mr J. K. Logan, Otago Inspector, passed through Cromwell on Friday last.

We have been requested to make known the fact that Mr Pyke, County Chairman, will to-morrow formally lay the foundation stone of the Clyde bridge, which is now being re-erected. The ceremony will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The value of gold exported from New Zealand during 1879 was £1,134,641. Wool figures for £3,126,439. Wheat was the next most valuable export, amounting to £529,896. The total value of exports during last year is put down at £5,473,126.

At a meeting of the Southland Presbytery last week the clerk read the call to the Rev. Mr Ferguson, formerly a student in the Otago University; and it was unanimously agreed that the call should be sustained. Mr Ferguson intimated by letter his preparedness to accept the call, which was signed by 220 members and 125 adherents.

We have the authority of a gentleman who had it from Mr Pyke, County Chairman, that tender will shortly be called for the erection of a bridge at Devil's Nook, Clutha Valley. This will be good news to the settlers up the valley, who are now suffering from the want of means of intercommunication. The projected work has hung fire long enough in all conscience.

A sitting of the Borough Council will take place on Friday evening for the purpose of hearing and determining claims and objections in the matter of the Burgess Roll for 1880-81. Persons who have not yet paid their rates are afforded a last opportunity of doing so, and thereby having their names recorded on the ratepayers' roll. After Friday night the privileges of defaulters cannot be recovered, while their liability is in no way removed.

At the present time, when so many persons are suffering from colds, the following extract may prove of benefit:—R. Rudolf reports, in the *Gazette Medicina Italiana*, the following observation made on himself. Being seized with a severe coryza, he happened to chew one or two twigs of the eucalyptus, at the same time swallowing the saliva secreted, which had a bitter and aromatic flavor. To his surprise he found that in the course of half an hour the nasal catarrh had disappeared. Some days later he was seized with another attack from a fresh exposure to cold, when the same treatment was followed by an equally fortunate result. He then prescribed the remedy to several of his patients, all of whom were benefitted in the same way. He believes this treatment is only suitable in acute cases.

We have received from Chicago a pamphlet descriptive of the "Auripone," a new instrument made of a peculiar composition, possessing the property of gathering the faintest sounds and conveying them to the auditory nerve through the medium of the teeth. The external ear has nothing to do in hearing with this instrument. It is made in the shape of a fan, and can be used as such if desired. When adjusted for hearing, the upper edge is pressed slightly against one or more of the upper teeth. Ordinary conversation can by this means be heard with ease. The instrument also greatly facilitates conversation by softening the voice of the person using it, enabling deaf persons to hear their own words distinctly.

An intimation is given in another column of the intention to hold in Dunedin a bazaar and Bruce auction, in aid of the funds of the Otago Benevolent Institution, and an appeal is made to all classes throughout the Provincial District to contribute to the success of the movement. It is intended to open the bazaar on 30th May. In the past, and in connection with various calls for aid, this district has responded in no niggardly fashion—indeed, we may claim for Vincent County the leading place in Otago for a spirit of universal and spontaneous liberality towards any charitable object, whether national or local. Of late the calls have been numerous and heavy, and it may be questioned whether the management have decided wisely in promoting the Benevolent Institution Bazaar at the present season. But it must be remembered that the calls upon the funds of this particular charity are constant and numerous, and that every day sees some good work accomplished by it. At present the exchequer is very low, and the approach of winter, with its additional strain upon the resources of the institute, no doubt necessitates something being done to raise money. The indigent have at all times a claim upon our benevolence, and we hope to record that our people have not allowed this appeal to pass unheeded.

Let those who have cash to spare send money, and those who are not in this position, may forward produce or other available gift which will realise money. If everyone gives a little, the whole will bulk a contribution reflecting credit upon the district.

THE CRIMINAL BUTLER.

On Thursday forenoon we issued an "Extra" announcing that Butler had pleaded guilty to the burglary at Stamper's house, and had been convicted of the larceny of some music books from St. Joseph's Catholic chapel. For the first offence prisoner was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment, with hard labor, and for the second to 10 years—the two sentences to run concurrently. If Butler behaves himself while in gaol, his punishment practically only extends over 14 years. This term is not at all in keeping with the blackness of his character as a criminal of the most determined type, and the deeds of which he was convicted—for it must be borne in mind that there can be small doubt he also was guilty of setting fire to Mr Stamper's residence, by which it was destroyed, a crime for which, on conviction, capital punishment is often inflicted in the Australian colonies. Our Dunedin correspondent yesterday wired that the Crown had entered a *nolle prosequi* in the matter of charging Butler with the murder of Mrs Dewar; but our telegrams today indicate that there is likely to be fresh evidence forthcoming connecting the criminal with this diabolical deed, so that the charge still hangs over him. To us it seems a very remarkable thing that the knife should only now be identified, and even more remarkable that the very important link in the chain of evidence, now supplied, of Butler's whereabouts on the morning of the murder, prior to its committal, should not have been forthcoming at the trial. Next mail's Dunedin papers may make plain what at present seems to us to show great carelessness on the part of the prosecution, or even greater stupidity in those who have now supplied important information strengthening the suspicion against Butler.

It is here worth remarking that, however strong and universal the opinion may be respecting Butler's guilt of the murder of the Dewar family, there is somewhat of an undercurrent of admiration of the manner in which he defended himself, and it must be confessed that his address to the jury was well put together and telling. Butler seems to have taken great pains with it, and, strange as it may sound, appears to have been proud of a position that enabled him to show off his abilities. This vain-glory of Butler—or, as he was known here, Donnelly—was remarked while he resided in Cromwell, and a fair idea of how strong was the feeling within him may be judged by the terms of his advertisement published in this paper when he established the "Cromwell Commercial and Preparatory Academy." Read in the light of his previous and subsequent career, the following extract will have some interest for the general reader:—

On and after the 1st May, the above establishment will be opened under the direction of an efficient and experienced teacher, on an entirely national and comprehensive system. A complete and searching reorganization has taken place, and the system of education will be most liberal, and carefully administered. The several wishes of parents will be most carefully attended to, and a discriminating and intelligent method of teaching employed. The programme will comprise:—1. Reading.—The too frequent practice is to suffer children to senselessly gabble over a string of (to them) unmeaning words. This is an error which will be carefully guarded against, and reading will be taught as an art, and upon the most approved principles of elocution. 2. Writing will be taught upon a scientific and inevitably successful system. 3. Pupils will be thoroughly well grounded in arithmetic, euclid, algebra, mensuration, and trigonometry. 4. Bookkeeping will receive a special attention. 5. Geography; 6. grammar; 7. spelling and dictation; 8. composition; 9. logic and debate; 10. French; 11. Latin; 12. shorthand; 13. history; 14. music (including the principles of harmony and composition) and singing; 15. General lectures will be given on astronomy, mechanics and natural philosophy, geology, moral and political philosophy, and political economy, natural history, &c. Their simpler principles and outlines will be rendered as intelligible as possible, and a firm foundation laid for the acquirement of future knowledge. —C. J. DONNELLY, Esq., Principal.

Butler's career of crime commenced in 1860 in Melbourne, when he must, according to his own account, have been only nine years old; he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for vagrancy. In 1862 he was sentenced to six months for vagrancy at Richmond, Victoria; in 1863 to 12 months for larceny at Melbourne; in 1864, when only 13 years of age, to five years for assault and robbery under arms; and to six months for receiving stolen property. In 1871 he again got five years for burglary, and on the expiration of his sentence—after thus undergoing some 12 years of imprisonment—he transferred the scene of his labors to Dunedin, where in August, 1876, he was sentenced on two indictments to three months' hard labor, the sentences running concurrently; and on 2nd October, 1876, on six different indictments for burglary, larceny, and house-breaking, he received the extraordinarily lenient sentence of four years' penal servitude.

The serious depression which has so long existed in every industry throughout this district has not been lost sight of by W. Talbov, who happily has been in a position to mitigate the evil to some extent by selling his Drapery and other Stock at prices lower than ever. By judicious cash purchases while the market was favorable, the proprietor of London House secured large stocks of splendid goods for spring and summer wear, and which he is enabled to dispose of at prices never before known in Cromwell. Every article of its kind is good and substantial, and will be found full value. Call and inspect before purchasing.—W. TALBOV'S London House, Cromwell. [A. D.]

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. No. I.

In nearly every centre the Educational position is, or has been, the subject of discussion. In our provincial district a conference met, and one was also held in Canterbury. In Otago, the Dunedin *Times* says that one of the burning questions is the resumption of payment of school fees, and, another, the giving of greater powers to the local school committees. In the Canterbury conference the Act, and how it has worked, was reviewed. In Southland and Wellington the education boards have also taken part in the general discussion, dealing, however, with more immediate and pressing local questions. The annual returns, the Easter holidays, the election of school committees and new members of the education boards, have all led up to this general discussion of the position. We are not going to deal with the various points that have engaged the attention of these bodies in the way of argument, but we purpose briefly to focus, as it were, the opinions advanced in the different quarters mentioned.

One opinion is common to all—that the "standards" for the primary schools are too exacting upon the attention of the teacher and the pupil, and that in the secondary schools this evil is intensified as regards the taught. In primary schools the subjects of instruction "shall be as follows":—The "three R's," English grammar and composition, geography, history (optional), elementary science and drawing, object lessons, vocal music, drill, and in the case of girls, "sewing and needlework and the principles of domestic economy." The schools, as a rule, are open for five days in the week for five hours per diem, or 25 hours per week. Not many pupils receive even those few hours of teaching. Intervals of rest, drill, etc., interfere with them, and yet the Inspector of Schools' standard examinations demand from the pupils a knowledge of each of these subjects. It becomes a case of "cram," of high pressure, of remitting a number of lessons to be learnt out of school hours. If every child attending the public schools was practically compelled to master all these branches of learning, the result in many cases would be the turning-out of a lad or girl with an addled brain—in other words a "dolt"—a person unfitted for the active duties of life. The testimony that comes from these conferences shows how arduous are the duties imposed upon the schoolmaster as well as the learner. The latter has little time to enjoy a good mid-day meal if the home lies any distance from the school-house, and the seeds of indigestion and dyspepsia are, it is said, being thus sown in too many cases. "All work, and no play, makes Jack a dull boy," and our public school system seems to accomplish this object. The meagre powers of the local school boards was not a matter that attracted the greatest interest, but it was generally held that these committees should have increased powers given to them in several matters, such as the approval of the schoolmaster, a more direct control over him (this proposition was objected to by some parties), a more independent action in the matter of collection and expenditure of funds, etc. It was agreed that the boards existed chiefly for carrying out the edicts of the Education Board, to whom all reports were made, and that often the best intentions of the local committees were designedly or neglectfully thwarted. The reserves and their value did not command much attention except where the position of the secondary or grammar or high schools, as they are severally called, was in question. Most of these are in difficulty in some form or another, and there is a hope expressed that the revenue coming from these will soon be increased. "One-fourth part of all education reserves" are set apart for secondary education, and which, as a matter of fact, has a great deal too much attention paid to it by the central boards. These schools have secured the valuable portions of the reserves. But it is not necessary to refer to the fight over them, for the chairmen of boards, being arbitrators under the Act, only feebly protested against some of the selections made. The superior system of education is a costly expense, and this seems to be felt, but nothing appears to have been suggested as to its better management. More funds are, however, not available from the public purse, and school fees will not, it is stated, bear increasing; but this latter opinion is by no means a unanimous one. No wonder then that attention is turned to the increasing value of the reserves set apart for these schools. The school accommodation, thanks to the liberality of Parliament, has been much increased, and attention is, and has been, given to the compulsory sections of the Act. In some districts the school accommodation is inadequate, but as a rule it is now sufficient to meet demands. The opinion expressed is that the carrying out of the compulsory clauses should not be left to the option of the local school committees to carry into effect, but be made mandatory upon them. The 91st section would then require the word "may" to be converted into that of "shall." It will read then, "the clerk, or any member of such committee, shall give the parent, &c., notice, &c." The several exemptions from attendance, it was felt, justified the putting of this part of the Act into force, as it would relieve nearly any case of hardship. The cumulative voting principle has led to much discussion. At Canterbury it was condemned by 24 to 12. Of course every one knows how this system of voting can be used to accomplish a given object, and especially in a limited community. It is intended to give the "minorities" a representation on the

school committees, but it is more used in places to return a particular class of members. Five or six members of a small community, at a sparsely attended annual meeting, can return whom they like, and this has been done more than once. It is found necessary to recommend that the Act should be amended as regards attendance at school committee meetings. The Act fixes absence from three monthly meetings of the Education Board as a disqualification; but a resolution was carried in Canterbury that absence from three consecutive committee meetings should disqualify.

ARROW TOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 25.

The extension of the dray road at the Macetown reefs, so far as the Maryborough battery, is now nearly completed, and if not utterly destroyed by the spring floods, will prove a great boon to the reefs abutting on Sawyer's Gully during next season. The cold nights we have lately experienced give warning of the approaching winter, and shortening of hands at the mines is the order of the day. The Tipperary North have been compelled to suspend operations for the winter, chiefly owing to the interruption of wheeled traffic to their claim caused by the last down-pour of rain, which appears to have been much more voluminous in the mountains about Macetown than elsewhere. The manager succeeded in striking the reef, which is 10ft wide, a short while before stopping the work. Gold was obtained, but no trial crushing could be made, on account of the collapse of the road, which it would be folly to attempt to repair at the present season.

Another cake of 36oz 8dwts from the Maryborough came down last week, and was the outcome of 96 tons of mixed débris, accumulated at the opening of operations. This with a former crushing gives a total of 96oz of gold from 208 tons of stuff, or an average of nearly 10dwts to the ton, which, considering that the reef occurs in solid country, and therefore does not require any great amount of timber, and every facility exists for laying self acting tramways, allowing the quartz to be delivered at the mill at a minimum of cost, will pay very fair returns.

The death of Mr John Mitchell, late manager of the Tipperary Co., occurred at the Arrow Hospital last Thursday. Mr Mitchell had only a few months ago arrived from Victoria to take charge of the Tipperary Co. The funeral was attended by a number of Mr Mitchell's Macetown friends. On account of his recent arrival deceased had not become very widely known. Mr E. Sandford conducted the obsequies in an impressive manner.

A parcel of land, long known as M'Cracken's farm, comprising about 100 acres, changed hands last week, Mr James Reid of Arrowtown being the purchaser. The land, which is fenced, is of first-class quality as is evidenced by the price paid for it, which rumor fixes at £9 per acre—a very satisfactory sum.

During the last few weeks the wedding bells have sent forth many a merry peal in Arrowtown, and in those cases where the chief actors have been known for some time to the residents, hearty and sincere wishes for their welfare follow the young couples.

An unusual stroke of luck, for which, however, good and careful management may in a large measure account, happened lately in connection with a mob of spayed heifers numbering 77, which had been bought near Dunedin on account of Mr Alex Paterson, Arrowtown. The mob made the journey without the loss of a single beast or any mishap whatever, and arrived in splendid condition, so that the patrons of this old business, may look forward to joints of even more than the wonted excellence. Amongst the many good things of this district the viands comprising the "staff of life" viz., bread, beef, and water, are all of unsurpassed quality, and conduce not a little to general good health of the residents.

The Irish Famine Relief Fund Committee at Arrowtown, have suddenly been galvanized into life. Parties who have not yet paid in the amounts collected are invited to do so forthwith, and it is announced that £55 1ls 6d has been forwarded to its destination.

Of the land offered for sale at the Crown Terrace, only two sections found favor with intending settlers, namely section 41, Block VIII. Shotover district, and section 10, Block VII. Kawarau district, but as in each case there is a plurality of applicants, an auction will be held, on a date to be fixed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr T. Newton gave two of his Drawing Room Entertainments in the Athenaeum, which were fairly patronised by our sightseers. Mr Newton's varied accomplishments in dancing, singing or playing all kinds of instruments, including a pair of bellows, were duly appreciated by his audiences, as was also his performances on the horizontal bar, and trapeze. Besides furnishing a very enjoyable entertainment, Mr Newton is deserving of support on account of his liberality, as in places where he is well received, he is ever ready to give benefits for any useful local institution.

The subject of conversation at an evening entertainment was the intelligence of animals, particularly of dogs. Says Smith—"There are dogs that have more sense than their masters." "Just so," responds young Fitznoodle, "I've got that very kind of dog myself."

QUEENSTOWN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

April 26.

The week has been an uneventful one. What has taken place is so much of a local character as not to demand repetition.

The two hotel-keepers at Kinloch and Glenorchy (head of Lake), moved thereto by the tourist stream, are about providing increased accommodation. Plans have been obtained and all arrangements made for enlarging the buildings. These two hotel-keepers hold only bush licenses, for which they each pay £5 yearly. With more pretentious buildings they will be classed as hotels, and called upon to pay the increased license fee for that class of building, besides yielding also increased revenue to the County Council, and aiding the colonial exchequer through the property tax department. However, it appears that the business pays, for already at Kinloch there is a good house with private and detached cottages. Kinloch commands the Dart Valley and Lake Harris on the Martin's Bay route—the most picturesque for excursionists to take who desire to view and explore the boldest of scenery. Glenorchy commands in its turn the ever-varying and beautiful Rees Valley, as well as the mountains of the Dart Valley, and has its particular speciality, Mount Earnslaw, at its head—the second highest in New Zealand—with its glacier fields. Each offers, therefore, attractions, but the Rees Valley possesses the most varied changes. The Glenorchy house requires rebuilding, and Mr Burwell, of Invercargill, has prepared the plans for an entirely new house.

The Irish Relief Fund exceeds expectations, some £160 being collected in the Queenstown division of the district, and £60 to £70 in the Arrow portion of the County.

Mr Hotop resigns the management of the Wakatipu Steam Navigation Company. Advertisements are issued for filling the office; salary, £150 per annum. The Directors have resolved, with a view of increasing trade, to have a thorough management throughout, that the party accepting the office shall devote his whole time to the duties appertaining to it, and he will also be required to travel the district the same way as a commercial bagsman does. There will be several applicants for the office, as the position leads to an excellent introduction to other business which a partner could manage, if not the manager proper himself.

The clock case is not over yet. There was quite a scene in Court when the decision was given. Mr Stratford, R.M., simply non-suited the plaintiff. Mr Finn, after a pause, asked upon what grounds the decision was given. Mr Stratford declined to give any, and this led to some heated remarks by the plaintiff, who said he would appeal, and hoped yet to recover costs from the Bench.

Mr Finn contended that he was at least entitled to a verdict for 18s, Daniel (the defendant) having received £9 18s, and remitted only £9 of the amount. The Court declined to grant a verdict for that amount under the form of action taken. Then came another wordy warfare over costs, and finally these were assessed at £3 3s. An appeal bond has been signed, so "the clock" will have its history extended by putting in an appearance at the Supreme Court. All this cannot be very agreeable to the recipient, Mr R. Beetham, R.M., but he has no other part in the matter than accepting the now notorious time-piece as a spontaneous testimonial from "friends." Of course he was not so forward or rude as "Paul Pry" might have been, and did not enquire if the "ticker" was paid for. If the appeal is gained, "by jingo" some one has to look out; if lost, then, by the same expletive, "somebodies will nap it" hot and strong, for Mr Finn says he is determined to follow up the matter, cost what it may.

In a summons against an hotel-keeper for keeping open his house after 10 o'clock p.m., Mr Stratford has ruled that it is not sufficient to close and lock up the bar alone, but that lights must be extinguished in those rooms to which the public have access during the day.

In the case referred to, the restaurant portion of the hotel, some distance in the rear from the bar, was open. The defendant pleaded that the dining-room was so open to admit boarders, but it was proved, and admitted, two other persons were in it besides boarders. A small fine of 10s was inflicted.

The decision has taken the hotel-keepers by surprise, for Queenstown has not been ranked "A. 1." in respect of "the early to bed, and early to rise" plan—at least so far as hotels are concerned.

Bonifaces are wondering whose turn it will be next, for the police can hardly make "fish of one and flesh of another."

Dr Douglas having obtained a couple of months leave of absence, left on Saturday, first "duly invoicing" the complaints of his patrons over to Dr Dickenson of the Arrow Hospital.

A rather large consignment of wild duck from Southland met a rapid sale from 3s to 3s 6d per brace. They were in good condition. Our own ducks are away, we apprehend on "the loose;" they have become excessively wild, and show no signs of steadily settling down amidst civilization—conduct which evokes much grumbling. The Southland ducks have yet much to learn in comparison to our own.

Mr John Brown, of Speargrass Flat, has after all obtained the first prize in New Zealand for barley, and this, with other prizes, reconciles us more to the bad luck that appeared at one time to hang over our

exhibits to the Sydney Garden Palace. We missed in wheat, and this shows how necessary it is to dress it well. The weight per bushel did not tell with the judges; they ignored it very much, looking more to the quality of the grain.

Mr Higginson, C. E., is here inspecting progress made on the Kawarau bridge. He thinks that on the Queen's Birthday a train can be run over the line from Gore to the Elbow, though it will not be fit for regular traffic until some time later. It is proposed to have another picnic excursion to this place at that date, but the season is a little late for these kind of things. Sometimes the weather is brilliantly fine, and we have also had snow fall at that date. Of course we all hope our visitors will have the former.

It is reported that the County Council will not, after all, purchase the Town Hall, but have secured a town allotment opposite the court-house, upon which they intend building. It is rather a curious time to do this after the warning given as to the withdrawal of subsidies and land fund. However, the committee appointed recommended this line of action, and after all the present Government may be defeated upon their proposals.

Despite the statement that trade is flat and unprofitable, large quantities of goods continue to come forward, and our export of cereals is larger than any past season, so that there is a suspicion that things are not quite so bad as they are reported. At all events we have several dressmakers, whose hands and those of their assistants always seem full to repletion with orders. The drapers shops are numerous, and are continually receiving new stock, so that some one must have money to spend.

Some very fine crops of grapes have been grown this season in Queenstown in the open air, showing that the vines are maturing with age, and becoming acclimated. The most successful growers are Mrs Taylor, Messrs Woodrow, Manders, and Eichardt.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[By Cable.]

(FROM DUNEDIN DAILIES.)

LONDON, April 20.

Nothing definite has yet transpired regarding the personnel of the Cabinet, which is believed to be in course of formation.

No official statement has yet been made in confirmation of the reports that Earl Beaconsfield and his colleagues had tendered their resignations, and the same had been accepted by Her Majesty.

The new series of colonial wool auctions was opened to-day. The quantity catalogued was 85,000 bales. The tone of the sales was strong, with an animated demand. Greasy is 1d higher; washed and scoured, 1½ higher. There was a large attendance of Home and foreign buyers. The auctions close on June 12th.

April 21.

There has been nothing definitely concluded regarding the new Cabinet. It is expected the Queen will summon the Marquis of Hartington.

Lord Cranbrook has received the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.

A most destructive hurricane has taken place in the Western States of America. The town of Missouri has been demolished and 100 persons killed.

LONDON, April 21.

At the wool sales to-day 1000 bales were offered, making 18,500 catalogued since the opening. There was a good demand at to-day's auction, and cross-breds were firmer.

April 22.

The Beaconsfield Ministry have tendered their resignations to the Queen.

Mr Montague Corry, C.B., private secretary to Earl Beaconsfield when he was Prime Minister, has been raised to the peerage.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, late Speaker of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, has been invited to stand for an Irish borough in the Home Rule's interest.

April 23.

The resignations of the Ministry have been accepted, and the Marquis of Hartington has been summoned by the Queen.

At the wool auction to-day 11,100 bales were offered, making a total of 29,600 bales catalogued since the opening. To-day's sale was firm, and an active demand continued.

The market for Australian wheat and tallow is dull.

Arrived: Halcione, ship, from Napier. She left January 1st.

The Marquis of Hartington and Earl Granville had an audience with her Majesty to-day in regard to the formation of a new Ministry.

Later.

The Marquis of Hartington, after an audience with the Queen, returned to London and had an interview with Earl Granville and the Right Hon. Mr Gladstone. He returns to Windsor to-day, when it is expected he will decline the task of forming a new Ministry, but will propose Mr Gladstone, who will probably be summoned by her Majesty to-day.

The Right Hon. Mr Gladstone has been summoned by the Queen.

April 24.

The Right Hon. Mr Gladstone has been appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has accepted the task of forming a new Ministry.

It is probable that Earl Granville will accept office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Intelligence has been received of the resumption of hostilities in Afghanistan. A severe attack was made on General Stewart's force on the 19th inst., in the vicinity of Ghuznee, by 15,000 of the Afghans. A serious conflict ensued, and resulted in the defeat of the enemy with heavy loss. The British loss is unknown. General Stewart's vaugard entered Ghuznee on the 20th.

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

The Public Works Department have issued 390 passes to applicants for work at Mullocky Gully.

Robert Robson, of Whitelea, one of the earliest and most respected settlers of the Clutha district, died last week, aged 73.

At a meeting of Volunteer officers in the Dunedin District on Thursday it was resolved to hold the strictest inquiry into the charges against the Volunteers who took part in the late review, and to deal with known offenders speedily.

The woman Julia Paul has been declared insane by the medical men by whom she has been examined since killing her child in the Oamaru gaol, and has been sent to the Dunedin Lunatic Asylum. It was not considered necessary to hold an inquest on the body of the infant.

It is said that when the chairman of the Grey County Council waited on the Minister for Public Works during that gentleman's visit to the West Coast goldfields, he kept on adding to the modest items which he wanted to be expended in his district until the bill totted £462,000.

A number of forged bank notes have of late been circulated in Dunedin. The notes originally represented one pound each, but they had been altered to five and 10 pound notes. The forgery is said to be very cleverly executed, and to disarm suspicion the high numbers on the one pound notes have been reduced by obliterating the last figure.

The local doctors at Grahamstown have combined to "freeze out" a new arrival named Dr Callan by refusing to consult with him, or attend patients advised by him. A woman named Thomas died last week, and an inquest is to be held. It is believed that the inquiry is instigated by the other doctors on account of Dr Callan having attended the deceased.

Another Company has been launched as a candidate for the favor of the capitalists of Great Britain. The title is the Waikato Land Company, and the chief promoters are Mr Thomas Russell (of Piako fame), Mr Mundella (chairman of the New Zealand Land and Mercantile Company), and Sir James Ferguson, who is the proprietor of a large estate a few miles north of Cambridge, Waikato.

A tragical affair happened at Banks Peninsula, Canterbury, last Wednesday morning. A married woman, with a child five years old, and another servant named Annie M'Connis, were together, when the latter took up a loaded revolver lying on the table and presented it at the child, saying "Will I shoot you?" Thereupon the weapon exploded. The ball went through the child's head, and after lingering till 7 p.m. it died.

How a rogue overreached himself is thus recorded in a recent telegram from Invercargill:—Thomas Flynn, a bootmaker at Gore filed a notice in bankruptcy for £60, and was afterwards discovered to have withdrawn £90 from the bank. On being taxed with this he gave up £86. The bankrupt was brought up at the District Court, and remanded for eight days. The Judge intimated that the creditors would receive the amounts due in full, and that the balance would go towards the expenses of a prosecution.

The Sydney International Exhibition, which has been open for seven months, was formally closed on Tuesday by Governor Lord Augustus Loftus, in accordance with the programme which was issued, and in the presence of a large number of people. The Executive Commissioners' address to His Excellency, which was read at the closing ceremony, stated that the exhibits had numbered 14,000, to which 9,070 awards had been given, including 2,753 first-class and 2,082 second. The admissions during the seven months had reached a total of 1,022,000. The receipts had been under £50,000, but it was hoped that that sum would pay working expenses.

The Evening Star expresses great surprise that any respectable journal should have given publicity to the subjoined extract (which appeared originally in a Temuka paper) without making inquiries as to what foundation in fact it had:—"We have been informed that an individual here states that he was acquainted with Mrs Dewar from a child, and that she was married previously to another man, who was not proved to be dead. If these are facts, there is a possibility that the first husband committed the murder; there is, at any rate, room for a motive."

The publication of the paragraph, which is a foul libel on the memory of one of the victims of the Cumberland-street tragedy, has caused the greatest distress to Mr and Mrs Aitcheson, her parents.

The rapidity of town growth in New Zealand is shown in the case of Ashburton, of which the local *Mail* writes:—"Three years ago a railway station, a post-office, two or three hotels, and just a few shopkeepers, doing business in hastily-erected sheds, made up what there was of a town. Now the place is an incorporated borough, with a town council and a policy of municipal public works; with a county council also located here as its centre; with commodious primary and superior schools; with churches of every distinct religious denomination of British origin; with a hospital for the sick, and a home for indigent old men; with a Volunteer corps, and a Fire Brigade; with a large town hall, a well-planned court-house, now in the contractor's hands; a hall for Good Templars, and a handsome Masonic hall almost finished." This is all owing to Ashburton being the commercial centre of a vast, busy district of grain and wool.

The Piako Swamp.

It may be remembered that some four or five years ago a great noise was made in the colony and Parliament of New Zealand about the sale privately by the "continuous Ministry"—of which Sir Julius Vogel was at first, Major Atkinson subsequently the Premier—of the Piako Swamp to a company. The area sold was, we believe, either 80,000 or 100,000 acres, the price per acre not more than five shillings. Many indignant protests were indulged in, and accusations of jobbery and corruption were launched against the Government of the day and the purchasers, but all these onslaughts fell as harmlessly as withered rushes darted at an elephant's side. The Government and the purchasers, strong in the righteousness of their conduct or in the approval of the mysterious power behind the throne, smiled at their assailants and traducers; and Parliament, like some good man who is anything but master of his own house, but who will do anything for a quiet life, permitted the Ministry and their friends to have their own way in the matter. Sir George Grey and others maintained to the last, though, that the public estate had been basely sacrificed, while gentlemen, who were members of the House and friends of the high contracting parties, unctuously talked about the unreclaimable nature of the land, and adhered to the assertion that the Government had obtained full value for it. Some spoke of the Piako Swamp as a veritable Serbonian bog, which, if trodden on by a man or a bullock, would heave and shake all round for miles, so wafer-thin was the vegetable surface, so water-gruelly the slush that served as subsoil. However, time proves all things. The property has been in use just about four years, and the owners have sold it to the Waikato Land Association for the neat little sum of £300,000. This Waikato Land Association is, it may be observed, a company which has been formed in London with a capital of £600,000, for the purpose of investing in land in the North Island. There is no doubt that the Piako Swamp Company have spent a good deal of money on their land, but it stands to reason that a property which realises £300,000 in 1880 must, allowing for extensive improvements effected in the meantime, have been outrageously sacrificed when it was sold in 1876 for £20,000 or £25,000.

The point to be insisted on is this. The sale of the Piako Swamp under the circumstances we have disclosed yielded no adequate equivalent to the Government—the country—while in four years the buyers have sold it at a profit probably not less than two hundred and fifty per cent. It may be quite true that the land in its original state was not such as would be bought by ordinary settlers, but if the Governments of New Zealand had any just claim to statesmanship they would not allow the public estate to fall into the hands of mere speculators or monopolists whose enterprises have but little tendency to advance the interests of real settlement. Parliament could easily devise some scheme under whose operation even such lands as those of the Piako could be profitably worked by small settlers—with profit to the settlers themselves and with large and lasting advantages to the colony. Were the principle of Sir Robert Peel's Imperial Drainage Act to be adopted by the Legislature of New Zealand, it might with sterling advantages be applied so as to enable all the settlers within given areas to improve their lands by means of borrowed capital. The loans would be raised by the Government of the colony, advanced by the Government to the settlers, and the interest and sinking fund would be made first charges on the lands of those who thus obtained money. Were an Act embodying this principle in force in the colony, old agricultural settlements could, on the soundest principles of business, be vastly improved; new settlements would be more readily taken up by practical men of moderate means; and there would not remain even the plea of expediency for Piako Swamp transactions—transactions which disgrace the politics and defraud the revenues of the country.—*North Otago Times*.

A Strange Bequest—What will he do with it?

Some time ago it was announced that the late Sir Walter Trevelyan had left his remarkable wine cellar to Dr B. W. Richardson for scientific purposes. Dr Richardson, in the January number of *Macmillan*, thus describes his astonishment at receiving from Newcastle a packet containing the key of the cellars of Wallington, which had been sealed and signed by the late baronet:—"The wine was never built up, as some have assumed it to have been. Sir Walter came into possession of Wallington on the death of his father in 1846, and I believe that a part of the wine at that time in the cellars was sold. The choicest specimens were kept, and occasionally Sir Walter himself, though he never touched wine, would take visitors down to the cellars and show them what precious old vinous stuff was there stowed away. The list included specimens of St. Peray, of the date of 1834; sherry of 1837; Madeira of 1803–1818; and old; sherry, old; sundries; claret, and four hock magnums in cellar before 1777; sack and Tokay; St. George; hock; port; Constantine; French; Sauterne; sundries—whisky; Hollands; brandy; rum or kersh before 1777; Cyprus, 1762; port, 1820; port (no date); cider, Perry; and a great number of other sundries, the names of which are not supplied. The wine remained in its old resting place until October last, when, at the kind invitation of Sir Charles Trevelyan, I paid him and Lady Trevelyan a visit at Wallington and made a personal inspection of my vinous possessions. The inspection of the cellar led to

the discovery of a greater variety of wine than is stated in the list. The wine was stowed away in the most careful manner, and in many instances was almost buried in fungus. Altogether we discovered 20 or 21 specimens of wines and spirits. On entering carefully into the condition of these specimens it turned out, as might be supposed, that in very many cases the bottles were half empty and the corks destroyed. I have not as yet determined the full extent to which this destruction, from time, has taken place, but I believe that some 60 dozen may be in a state of preservation. Some of the more ancient specimens are well preserved. The hock magnum, which were noted as having been in the cellar before 1777, were found in their place, and some of them entire."

As to what he shall do with his trust, Dr Richardson seems not a little puzzled. "I am instructed," he says, "to apply it for scientific purposes; and how to meet that necessity it is a great difficulty. The difficulty, moreover, is not in the least lessened by the multiplicity of suggestions that have been sent me as to method of disposal. I have been offered six, and even eight times the actual monetary value of the bequest on certain conditions of application which, to some minds, might seem quite right and honorable, but which to me do not partake of that character to the extent of leaving my conscience free to accept the offers. Sir Walter himself felt most of the difficulties that I feel. He did not like to destroy the wine because he held it to be of considerable value from its history, and from the curiosity all lovers and students of antiquities feel for the smallest specimens of the past which mark the history of the past. That feeling I share entirely. I do not think from what I have learned that he attached much value to the wine intrinsically, as many would who like wine for its own sake; and that feeling I share entirely. It certainly was never his wish or intention that the wine should be so applied as to exalt the praises of wine and lead to the encouragement of wine drinking, even for the sake of the curious in drinking; and that feeling I also share. It has been proposed to me in many humorous ways to dispose of the treasure. A late learned judge begged me to let Her Majesty's judges give a solemn and decisive judgment on the merits of the choicer specimens. Another not less distinguished authority was of opinion that the bench of bishops would probably be a more competent tribunal. A great statesman put in his natural claim to one specimen, at least, of that old port." Some of my brethren of the Fellows' Board of the Royal College of Physicians have intimated that at a college dinner the college might possibly form a diagnosis that would be of value, and for which nothing in the way of fee would be assessed. That admirable fraternity, of which I am a most undutiful member, and the Grand Order of Freemasons, have not let me pass without a word. An enthusiastic and developed disciple of temperance to the hilt would like to

"Point a moral, and adorn a tale," by carrying the wine on a Thames steamer opposite to the two Houses of Parliament, while those houses are sitting, and discharging the whole cargo into the Thames, bottle by bottle, to the tuneful measure of a minute gun. The number of unfortunate widows and other disconsolate and afflicted who have applied for one or two bottles of the old port it would be difficult to name; in fact, long as I have practised the healing art, and teacher as I have been of therapeutical science itself, I have never until now learned to what a number of curative uses old port can be applied in the treatment of disease. It might, if human evidence could be accepted as accumulative evidence derived from individual experience and backed by individual authority, be the lost, or never yet discovered, elixir vita itself. Seriously, the disposal of the gift is a troublesome duty. Possibly Sir Walter thought that I could take the wine and, by a magic scientific spell, transform it into some agent or agents that might be useful to mankind and lead to no harmful result in return. Or possibly he might have supposed that a means would occur for enabling me to dispose of the wine for an entirely innocuous use, and apply the proceeds to some scientific research, in which I might be usefully engaged. These two courses remain open for consideration, and if I could see my way to the last I should be a happier or less burthened man. Meanwhile I have removed the treasure from its old resting-place and have replaced it in a similar vault with all due ceremony and care, and with scarcely an accident during removal. By this method it is preserved intact, and the antiquaries who are curious about wine may rest in peace until some ingenious suggestion of a practical kind breaks the charm, by showing how one total abstainer can make use of wine which another total abstainer has left him in trust for the purpose of science."

Raid of Fifteen Ladies on Two Bar Keepers.

Everybody knows that the ladies of the United States are full of resources, which fact was, perhaps, never better exemplified than when some of them shut up the liquors in various towns by the ingenious process of assembling in the street, and praying both the publican and his customers out of all countenance. This, however, seems to have been a slow and uncertain method, quite unworthy of the ardor of the ladies of Fredericktown, Ohio. Little did the two barkeepers of Fredericktown imagine what an experience was imminent when on a recent evening the bell of the Baptist Church began to ring at an unvoiced hour. But it was a signal, and "fifteen women, armed with hatchets, responded quickly." Prompt action ensued. Moving in a body to one of the bar-rooms, they found that the prudent proprietor had locked his door and fled. His locks, bolts, and bars also flew, at the instigation of the hatchets, and in a trice every cask was staved, and every bottle broken. The conquering band then moved upon the other establishment, the proprietor of which remained to treat with the enemy, and managed to save his casks, on condition that they were sent off by the next train. His bottles, however, perished, and after seeing their contents drain safely into the gutter, the ladies warned a couple of suspected druggists to look well to their ways, gave three cheers for themselves, and went home to put the babies to bed.

A "Delicate" Hint.

The following is a copy, slightly condensed, of a circular issued by Mr R. H. Moore, an American printer, who not only appears to understand his business thoroughly, but the art of wheedling the dollars from the pockets of slow paying clients of his own:—

Metropolitan Block,
205, Main-street, Moline, Illinois.

MY DEAR SIR,—I want to ask you a plain question. Suppose you were as poor as Job's turkey, and had invested \$15,000 or \$16,000 in an enterprise which you designed to make an *Exclusively Cash Business*. Suppose you had trusted your work out all over the country, from Hell to Jericho, until your friends were played out; suppose you had claims coming against you, in the hands of business men, who had accommodated you in good faith, and needed their money; suppose you had some pride in you, and meant to be *square toed and punctual*, and hated to see a man whom you owed, when you hadn't the legal tender in your trowsers pocket to pay his just and lawful demands, worse than you would to see an Injin or the Devil; and suppose those whom you had accommodated came into town and left without paying a part. What would you do? Would you let your debts go,

"And smile, and smile, and smile."

And be a villain all the while," or would you sue every mother's son of them that didn't pay you, if it were the last business you ever transacted? If you were an honest man you would do the latter, and that's just what I'll be compelled to do, and will do, if the Lord is God, or there is a king in Israel. I don't want money to look at; I don't want any to salt down (I never could make it keep); but out of two thousand trusted out, I humbly want a few hundred, and I'll be d—d—if I won't have it, or an execution returned nulla bona. And now, I WANT WHAT IS OWNED TO ME. It is a small amount to you, but it means hundred's of dollars to me. I will be found at my office, ready to inform you of your indebtedness, and to square up. Get my receipt for your account, and my soul, as well as yours, will rejoice. I love you myself as a mother loveth her first born, but I love to pay my debts better than I love any man, woman, or child on the face of God Almighty's green earth, and by the Great Eternal and Continental Congress I propose to do it; if I have to make costs for every man in Rock Island county. Now let's have the SPONDULIX, and see how sweetly and pretty I can smile on you.

Yours earnestly,
R. H. MOORE.

"Shall I hereafter darn your stockings?" is said to be the fashionable language for a young lady to use when making a leap year proposal.

Holloway's Pills.—With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion becomes impaired, the liver disordered, and the mind despondent unless the cause of the irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alternative like these Pills. They go directly to the source of the evil, thrust out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective and contaminated secretions. Such easy means of instituting health, strength, and cheerfulness should be in the possession of all whose stomachs are weak, whose minds are much harassed, or whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essentially a blood tempering medicine whereby influence, reaching the remotest fibre of the frame, effects a universal good.

N O T I C E

All Outstanding DEBTS must be SETTLED or arranged by the 1st of APRIL next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of my Solicitor for collection, without further notice.

On and after the above date, Discount will be allowed at the rate of 2d the 4lb Loaf; Monthly Payments.

JAMES SCOTT,
Cromwell Bakery.

March 15th, 1880.

IRON PIPING! IRON PIPING!!

CANVAS AND WOODEN FLUMING SUPERSEDED!

GEORGE PRESCOTT,

S T. B A T H A N S,

Begs to intimate to Proprietors and Mine Managers that he is now Manufacturing

IRON PIPING
(SUITABLE FOR SLICING AND OTHER PURPOSES)
At a cost which will compare favorably with Dunedin prices, while his practical knowledge of Miners' requirements enables him to furnish a more suitable article than that imported.

Pipes made any length convenient for packing, and sent to any part of the country according to agreement.

G. P. would wish to draw the attention of Proprietors and Managers of Hydraulic-worked Mines to the utility and economy of the WATER DIRECTOR with the Ball and Socket Joint, which can be attached to the Iron Piping, thus altogether dispensing with canvas hose; and, with full pressure on, a child of ten years can move it any direction.

Note the Address—

GEORGE PRESCOTT,

S T. B A T H A N S.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK-MASTERS ! !**COOPER'S SHEEP DIPPING POWDER
IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
FOR TICKS, LICE, SCAB,
AND FOR ALL OTHER SHEEP-DIPPING PURPOSES.**

This Dip has been in use upwards of 30 years, and has never been equalled by any other; it is of uniform strength, requires no boiling or hot water, does not stain the wool, and is equally good as a Summer and Winter Dip. It is especially recommended as a certain cure for Scab, and is thoroughly adapted to all the requirements of Colonial Sheep-owners.

Testimonial from JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., WANGANUI, New Zealand.

To Mr W. COOPER, M.R.C.V.S.
Four years ago a merchant in Wanganui, New Zealand, had eight cases of your Sheep Dipping Powder, which he asked me to buy. Not having used it before, I hesitated to try it on a large scale, so I took a few packets, and dissolved them according to your directions, and filled my Dipping Bath, which is about 5 ft deep. I then selected some old Ewes for the experiment, caring but little whether I killed them or not. I made them jump into the bath, and those that did not go over the head in the liquid were pushed under by man with a stick. I allowed them to remain in the dip about the time you prescribe, and then let them walk out, which, by the construction of our bath, they were enabled to do. They stood on the dripping board until dry, and were then turned out to grass, and not one of them was injured in the least. This experiment proved to me that your Dipping Powder could be used with safety on a large scale, so I purchased the eight cases of Powder already referred to, and dipped my whole flock, numbering 10,000 sheep, in the same way, and did not lose one. I dipped for Lice, which had been very bad in my flock for years; and I have now got entirely clear of them through the use of your Powder. I still dip every year, as I think your preparation fosters the growth of Wool. I have not seen your Dip tried for Scab, but have been told by my neighbors that it is as good for Scab as it is for Lice.

"After the effectual cure of my flock, the demand for your Powder became great, and orders were sent to Melbourne and other places where it could be got, and the merchant before spoken of got shipments from England, as you must be quite aware.

"I have dipped over 50,000 sheep with it, and never lost but one, and that one was seen licking its tail just after it left the bath. I have no difficulty in dipping 1000 to 1200 in the day of eight hours with three men. I consider that with ordinary care your Dipping Powder is as safe on a large scale in the Colonies as it is with the small flocks in England. The chief point to mind is that the sheep are quite dry before they are turned out to grass."

PREPARED ONLY BY

WILLIAM COOPER,

Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons,

HEMICAL WORKS, BERKHAMSTED, ENGLAND.

Sold in Packets (with plain directions) sufficient on an average for Twenty Sheep.

AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND :

Messrs FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Wellington.
Messrs KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & CO., Dunedin, Auckland and Christchurch.
Messrs DRUMMOND & ALEXANDER, Wanganui.
Messrs BARRAUD & SON, Chemists, Wellington.

COOPER'S PAMPHLET ON

SCAB IN SHEEP, AND HOW TO CURE IT.

May be had post free from any of the above-named Agents.

**COACH TO LAKE WANAKA.****KIDD'S MAIL COACH**

Leaves Goodger's Hotel, Cromwell,

FOR LAKE WANAKA

Every

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY

Morning, at 7 o'clock, returning the following day.

Booking Office for Passengers and Parcels :
GOODGER'S HOTEL, CROMWELL.

C O B B & C O . S**TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES**

Leave Cromwell for Dunedin every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at the usual hour; and leave Cromwell for Queenstown every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

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**G E O R G E M A T T H E W S ,
NURSERYMAN & SEEDSMAN,
DUNEDIN,****HAS ON SALE...**

Purple top Yellow Turnip Seeds
Green top do do
Swedish Turnip Seeds
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Mangold Wurtzel Seeds
Clover Seeds, Grass Seeds
Also,
Garden Seeds of all sorts
Lawn Grass Seeds, &c., &c.

Catalogues and Special Lists on application.

Agency at Cromwell :
ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.**E P P S ' S C O C O A .****BREAKFAST.**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets or tins, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
LONDON.

Miscellaneous.**DUNSTAN BREWERY**

COLONIAL WINE AND CORDIAL
MANUFACTORY,
MONTE CHRISTO, CLYDE.

J. D. FERAUD

Takes the present opportunity of informing the residents of the Northern Goldfields and the general public that his factory being replete with every convenience, he is now turning out an article not to be equalled. Mr Feraud has succeeded in producing

AROMATIC TONIC BITTER WINES,

which are not only agreeable beverages, but also have excellent medicinal qualities. The following is Professor Black's report :—

"University, Dunedin, Otago, N.Z.

"Laboratory.

"Class—Beverages.

"November 5, 1875.

"I have examined for Mr J. D. Feraud, of Monte Christo, Clyde, Otago, two samples of Aromatic Tonic Bitters, with the following result :—No. 827 is a sherry colored, and No. 828 is a port wine red colored liquid; they are both perfectly transparent, showing the purity of the water and other substances employed in their manufacture.

"These two beverages have a slight acid chemical reaction, and possess an agreeable cool bitter taste, blended with a sensation of sweetness, arising from the saccharine matter of the fruit of which they are the fermented extract.

"I have also examined the aromatic and other flavoring substances used by Mr Feraud in their manufacture, and from the proportions in which they are blended with the fruit wine, they must be pronounced perfectly safe, and free from anything like deleterious properties.

"I consider these wines, therefore, an agreeable and perfectly safe beverage, and when diluted with three or four times their bulk of water, they will make a good cooling summer drink.

"JAMES G. BLACK,

"Provincial Analyst."

**COLONIAL WINES,
CORDIALS, and SYRUPS,**

Either in bulk or bottle.

Orders from any part of the Province punctually attended to.

J. D. FERAUD.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**Universal Patronage.**

Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Rheumatism in the muscles or joints, gouty pains, neuralgic tortures, cramps and spasmodic twitches depart under the employment of these noble remedies. Bad legs, all kinds of wounds, ulcers, sores, burns, cutaneous inflammations, are quickly conquered. The reputation Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acquired throughout the habitable globe should induce every afflicted person to give them a fair trial before despairing of relief or abandoning hope.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts.—Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers.

It is surprising how quickly a sore, ulcer, or wound, deprives the body of strength and unfit it for the duties of life, and it is no less wonderful to watch the effect of Holloway's Healing Ointment, when it is used according to the printed directions, and assisted by appropriate doses of the Pills.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Sore Throats, Coughs, and Colds.

This Ointment will cure, when every other means have failed. It is a sovereign remedy for all derangements of the throat and chest. Settled coughs or wheezing will be promptly removed by rubbing in the Unguent.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Will be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked

into the afflicted parts. This treatment must be perseveringly followed for some time, and duly assisted by powerful doses of Holloway's Pills. These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves or joints.

Piles, Fistulas, and Dropical Swellings.

This incomparable Ointment is earnestly recommended to all suffering from, or having a tendency to, dropsy. The worst cases will yield in a comparatively short space of time when the Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken to purify the blood and regulate its circulation.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Complaints :—

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Tumours
Fistulas	Ulcers
Gout	Wounds and Yaws
Glandular Swellings	Cancers
Lumbago	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Piles	Elephantiasis
Rheumatism	Chapped Hands
	Corns (soft)

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," engraved thereon.

On the label is the address, 533, Oxford street, London, where alone they are manufactured.

Beware of all Compounds styled HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT With a "New York" Label.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime ;
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

THE above is read with great interest by thousands of young men. It inspires them with HOPE; for, in the bright lexicon of youth, there is no such word as fail. Alas! say many, this is correct—is true with regard to the youth who has never abused his strength and to the man who has not been "passion's slave."

But to that youth, to that man—who has wasted his vigor who has yielded himself up to the temporary sweet allurements of vice, who has given unbridled license to his passions—to him the above lines are but as a reproach. What HOPE can he have? What aspirations? What chance of leaving his footprints on the sands of time? For him, alas! there is nought but dark despair and self-reproach for a lost life.

For a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time he must be endowed with a strong brain and nervous power. He must possess a sound, vigorous, healthy mind in a healthy body—the power to conceive, the energy to execute! But look at our Australian youth! See the emaciated form, the vacant look, the listless hesitating manner, the nervous distrust, the senseless, almost idiotic expression. Note his demeanour and conversation, and then say, Is that a man to leave his footprints on the sands of time?

Do parents, medical men and educators of youth pay sufficient attention to this subject? Do they ever ascertain the cause of this decay; and having done so, do they (as a strict sense of duty demands) seek the skilled advice of the medical man, who has made this branch of his profession his particular specialty, whose life has been devoted to the treatment of these cases? Reader, what is your answer? Let each one answer for himself. Parents see their progeny fading gradually before their sight; see them become emaciated old-young men, broken down in health, enfeebled, unfitted for the battle of life. Yet one word might save them, one sound and vigorous health-giving letter from a medical man, habituated to the treatment and continuous supervision of such cases, would, in most instances, succeed in warding off the impending doom of a miserable and gloomy future, and, by appropriate treatment, restore the invigorated system to its natural vigor, and ensure a joyous and happy life.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, of Melbourne, has made the diseases of youth and those arising therefrom his peculiar study. His whole professional life has been especially devoted to the treatment of Nervous affections and the Diseases incidental to Married Life. His skill is available to all—no matter how many hundreds or thousands of miles distant. His system of correspondence by letter is now so well organised and known that comment would be superfluous (by this means many thousands of patients have been cured whom he has never seen and never known); and it is carried on with such judicious supervision that though he has been practising this branch of his profession for 26 years in these colonies, no single instance of accidental discovery has ever yet happened. When Medicines are required, these are forwarded in the same careful manner, without a possibility of the contents of the parcels being discovered. Plain and clear directions accompany these latter, and a cure is effected without even the physician knowing who is his patient.

To Men and Women with Broken-down Constitutions, the Nervous, the Debilitated and all suffering from any Disease whatever, Dr. L. L. SMITH'S plan of treatment commends itself, avoiding, as it does, the inconvenience and expense of a personal visit.

Address— DR. L. L. SMITH,
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(Late the Residence of the Governor).

CONSULTATION FEE BY LETTER, £1.

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Printed and published every Tuesday evening
by the Proprietor, STEPHEN N. BROWN, at
the ARGUS Office, Melmore Terrace.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1880.